

1 APPARATUS FOR SEALING A VACUUM CHAMBER

2
3 FIELD OF THE INVENTION

4 The present invention generally relates to a vacuum process apparatus, such as the
5 vacuum process apparatus for coating thin films on photoelectric or semiconductor
6 devices, and more particularly to an apparatus for sealing a vacuum chamber.

7 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

8 Vacuum process apparatus have been commonly used in many kinds of industries,
9 applied to vacuum thin film coating process of workpieces such as liquid crystal
10 substrates or semiconductor wafers. An operating environment inside the vacuum
11 chamber must be maintained close to vacuum pressure. However, due to the different air
12 pressures between the inside and the outside of vacuum chamber, the atmosphere is easy
13 to leak into vacuum chamber through the entrance of workpiece.

14 An apparatus for sealing a vacuum chamber is disclosed in U.S. Patent No.
15 6,120,611 "apparatus and method for hermetically sealing a chamber". It comprises a ball
16 bearing and a photosensing element for reducing frictional force during hermetically
17 sealing the chamber. It is a sealing apparatus installed at a cylindrical flange of the
18 vacuum chamber for sealing the chamber hermetically, and the door is integrated with
19 wafer loader so that the apparatus is uneasy to be used or installed individually.

20 SUMMARY

21 The main object of the present invention is to provide an apparatus for sealing a
22 vacuum chamber. By means of levers, transmitting rods and connecting rods, a second
23 piston rod pushed forward by a short stroke cylinder on the frame elevator drives a
24 plurality of direction-changing mechanisms to horizontally move a door for sealing a
25 vacuum chamber, so that the door of large area or with high weight may be driven
26 efficiently.

27 The secondary object of the present invention is to provide an apparatus for sealing a

vacuum chamber. Because of parallel arrangement of the first piston rods for vertically elevating the door, the second piston rod for horizontally pushing the door and guide stems, the shell body can be designed as flat type. Therefore, according to the present invention, the apparatus for sealing a vacuum chamber has a super thin configuration ,so that the moving space of robot arm is not interfered by the chamber door.

In accordance with the apparatus for sealing a vacuum chamber of the present invention, it comprises a plurality of long stroke cylinders, a frame elevator and a door. The frame elevator is combined with a plurality of first piston rods, at least a second piston rod and at least a guide stem. The long stroke cylinders linearly move the first piston rods and the frame elevator. The frame elevator is combined with at least a short stroke cylinder connecting with the second piston rod so the second piston rod moves along a parallel direction of guide stems. The second piston rod is connected to middle of a connecting rod through a lever and a transmitting rod. A plurality of direction-changing mechanisms are pivoted at the two ends of the connecting rod. It is preferable that the guide stem is fixedly combined with a support frame inside the shell body. The support fame has a plurality of narrow openings for limiting the movement of the direction-changing mechanisms so that a plurality of direction-changing mechanisms pivoted on the door horizontally push the door to seal the vacuum chamber under the vertical movement of the second piston rod.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig.1 is a perspective view of an apparatus for sealing a vacuum chamber in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a front perspective view showing the apparatus for sealing a vacuum chamber on opening state in accordance with the embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view along line 3-3 in Fig.2.

Fig.4 is a front perspective view showing the apparatus for sealing a vacuum chamber after moving at the predetermined location in accordance with the embodiment

1 of the present invention.

2 Fig. 5 is a cross-sectional view along line 5-5 in Fig.4.

3 Fig.6 is a front perspective view showing the apparatus for sealing a vacuum
4 chamber under sealing state in accordance with the embodiment of the present invention.

5 Fig.7 is a cross-sectional view along line 7-7 in Fig.6.

6 Fig.8 is a front perspective view showing an apparatus for sealing a vacuum
7 chamber in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention.

8 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

9 Referring to the drawings attached, the present invention will be described by means
10 of the embodiments below.

11 An apparatus for sealing a vacuum chamber of the present invention is applied to
12 treatment process, which is mounted on vacuum thin film coating treat equipments of
13 workpieces such as semiconductor wafers, liquid crystal substrates, or photoelectric
14 semiconductor devices.

15 As shown in Fig.1 and Fig.2, an apparatus 100 for sealing a vacuum chamber
16 comprises an elevating mechanism, a sealing mechanism, a door 140 and a shell body
17 150 for mounting on a vacuum chamber wall 10 of a vacuum chamber. The elevating
18 mechanism is configured for vertically moving the door 140 up and down, which
19 comprises a plurality of long stroke cylinders 110 and first piston rods 111. In this
20 embodiment there are two sets of long stroke cylinders 110. One end of each first piston
21 rod 111 movably connects with the corresponding long stroke cylinder 110 and the other
22 end of the first piston rod 111 is fixedly connected with the frame elevator 130 of the
23 sealing mechanism for vertically moving the frame elevator 130 to a predetermined point,
24 also the door 140 connects with the frame elevator 130 by direction-changing
25 mechanisms 160 for moving up or down synchronously. The long stroke cylinders 110
26 make the first piston rods 111 linearly move to a predetermined location so the frame
27 elevator 130 may move between two locations along a linear direction (as shown in Fig.2

1 and Fig.4).

2 The door 140 is installed inside the shell body 150 with proper shape such as
3 rectangle, square or circle. In this embodiment the door 140 is in square configuration.
4 The flat type shell body 150 has an opening 151 corresponding to the door 140. A guide
5 plate 152 is fixed at one side of the shell 150, which has through holes for the guide
6 stems 131 and the second piston rods 121 of the sealing mechanism moving in and
7 passing through the shell body 150.

8 The sealing mechanism is configured for horizontally moving the door 140 to seal a
9 vacuum chamber, which comprises a frame elevator 130 and a support frame 132. Two
10 guide stems 131 are fixedly equipped at the inner side of the frame elevator 130 with one
11 ends and pass through the guide plate 152 of shell 150, then guide stems 131 are mounted
12 on the support frame 132 inside the shell 150 with the other ends. A plurality of narrow
13 openings 133 are formed on the support frame 132 to provide moving spaces of pivoting
14 axes at first ends 162a of sliding blocks 162 of direction-changing mechanisms 160 (as
15 shown in Fig.3). The support frame 132 has a fixed across bar 134 with supporting axes
16 136 for pivoting the levers 123. Besides, the O-rings 135 are fitted around the through
17 holes of guide plate 152 where guide stems 131 and second piston rods 121 pass through
18 in order to enhance air-tight and cushioning effect of mechanical movement.

19 Furthermore, at least a short stroke cylinder 120 is fitted on the frame elevator 130
20 for moving at least a second piston rod 121 to a predetermined location. In this
21 embodiment two short stroke cylinders 120 are fitted on the frame elevator 130 to join
22 two second piston rods 121. When the short stroke cylinders 120 push the second piston
23 rods 121, the second piston rods 121 move parallel to the guide stems 131 (as shown in
24 Fig.4 and Fig.6). Also, the first piston rods 111, the second piston rods 121 and the guide
25 stems 131 are mutually parallel so the apparatus for sealing a vacuum chamber is flat
26 shape.

27 As shown in Fig.2 and Fig.3, the second piston rods 121 passing through the guide

1 plate 152 of shell 150 connect with one ends of the levers 123. The levers 123 connect
 2 with fixed across bar 134 of support frame 132 by supporting axes 136. The other ends of
 3 the levers 123 are pivoted with the transmitting rods 124. It is better that each supporting
 4 axis 136 is close to the corresponding transmitting rods 124 so the levers 123 have a
 5 transmission effect of leverage. Also, one end of transmitting rod 124 is pivoted to the
 6 middle of the connecting rod 122. The two ends of connecting rods 122 are pivoted with
 7 at least a direction-changing mechanism 160 respectively. The door 140 is moved
 8 horizontally by means of the direction-changing mechanisms 160 for sealing the opening
 9 151 of shell 150.

10 As shown in Fig.3 and Fig.7, each direction-changing mechanism 160 includes a
 11 sliding block 162, a support block 163 and a mounting block 161. The mounting block
 12 161 is fixedly fitted on the door 140. The second end 162c of the sliding block 162 is
 13 pivoted with the mounting block 161. And the first end 162a of the sliding block 162 is
 14 pivoted with the connecting rod 122. The moving space of pivot axis at first end 162a of
 15 the sliding block 162 is limited by narrow opening 133 of the support frame 132. Also,
 16 one end of the support block 163 is pivoted at the middle point 162b of the sliding block
 17 162 and the other end 163a of the support block 163 is pivoted with the support frame
 18 132.

19 As shown in Fig.2 and Fig.3, when the apparatus 100 for sealing the vacuum
 20 chamber mentioned above is on start state, the long stroke cylinders 110 linearly stretch
 21 out the first piston rods 111, so that the frame elevator 130 moves to a direction in which
 22 is far away from long stroke cylinder 110 and at the same time the door 140 also goes
 23 away from the opening 151 of shell 150 to open the chamber. As shown in Fig.3, a larger
 24 interval is kept between the first end 162a of sliding block 162 and the end 163a of the
 25 support block 163 during vertical moving process, so there is a gap between the door 140
 26 and the sealing surface of opening 151 of shell 150 for moving the door 140 without
 27 friction caused by contacting the shell 150.

When the vacuum chamber is going to be sealed, the elevating mechanism is in action. As shown in Fig.4 and Fig.5, the long stroke cylinders 110 linearly withdraw the first piston rods 111 from a predetermined point, then, the frame elevator 130 moves to the direction close to the long stroke cylinders 110 and simultaneously the door 140 moves close to the opening 151. Meantime, as shown in Fig.5, the short stroke cylinders 120 are out of action so the gap between the first end 162a of sliding block 162 and the end 163a of support block 163 is maintained. Due to the unsealed gap between the door 140 and the opening 151 of shell 150, the door 140 can smoothly be vertically moved to the predetermined position without contacting the shell 150 before horizontally sealing the opening 151.

Thereafter in order to seal the opening 151 of shell 150 completely, the apparatus 100 starts to drive the sealing mechanism after the first piston rods 111 move to a predetermined point. As shown in Fig.6 and Fig.7, the second piston rod 121 is connected with one end of a lever 123. The supporting axis 136 of the lever 123 is pivoted to the fixed across bar 134 of support frame 132. The other end of the lever 123 is pivoted with a transmitting rod 124 and further the transmitting rod 124 is connected with middle of a connecting rod 122. While the second piston rods 121 are driven by the short stroke cylinders 120, the levers 123 is rotated at supporting axes 136 and synchronously drive the transmitting rods 124 and the connecting rods 122. The direction-changing mechanisms 160 on two ends of the connecting rods 122 also are driven, so that the first ends 162a of sliding blocks 162 of direction-changing mechanisms 160 move close to the ends 163a of support blocks 163. According to Cardan circle direction-changing theory, while there is a variation of interval between the first end 162a of sliding block 162 and the end 163a of support block 163 (become smaller), the second ends 162c of sliding blocks 162 of direction-changing mechanisms 160 will horizontally move. Therefore, the mounting blocks 161 are pushed linearly and the door 140 synchronously contacts the sealing surface of opening 151 of shell 150 for sealing the opening 151 of shell 150. The

1 moving direction of the door 140 pushed by direction-changing mechanisms 160 is
 2 perpendicular to the moving direction of the second piston rods 121 to completely seal
 3 the opening 151 of shell 150. It is preferable that an elastic ring cushion 141 is fitted at
 4 the perimeter of compression surface of the door 140 for increasing the air-tight effect of
 5 the door 140.

6 According to the present invention, the apparatus 100 for sealing a vacuum chamber
 7 can synchronously drive the multiple direction-changing mechanisms 160 evenly
 8 connecting to the door 140 by means of levers 123, transmitting rods 124 and connecting
 9 rods 122. Therefore, the vacuum chamber can be sealed reliably and economically by a
 10 door with large area or big weight. Also, the guide stems 131 of sealing mechanism are
 11 disposed parallel to the second piston rods 121 and the first piston rods 111, and those are
 12 even disposed on a same plane so that the shell 150 can be designed as a flat type.
 13 Therefore, the apparatus 100 for sealing a vacuum chamber of the present invention has a
 14 super thin configuration and the moving space of robot arm is not interfered while
 15 opening or sealing a chamber door.

16 In the second embodiment of the present invention illustrated in Fig.8, an apparatus
 17 200 for sealing a vacuum chamber includes a plurality of direction-changing mechanisms
 18 260 synchronously driven by a second piston rod 221 only, it comprises long stroke
 19 cylinders 220, first piston rods 211, direction-changing mechanisms 260, connecting rods
 20 222, levers 223, transmitting rods 224, guide stems 231, door 240 , shell 250 and so on
 21 are the same as the first embodiment. The apparatus 200 further comprises a frame
 22 elevator 230 that fixedly fits a plurality of the first piston rods 211, parallel guide stems
 23 231 and a short stroke cylinder 220. The other end of the first piston rods 211 are
 24 enclosed by the corresponding long stroke cylinders 210 for moving the frame elevator
 25 230 to a predetermined point. The guide stems 231 are fixedly connected with a support
 26 frame 232 passing through the guide plate 252 of shell 250. The support frame 232 has
 27 narrow openings (not shown in drawings) for limiting the direction-changing mechanisms

1 260. It is better that a plurality of O-rings 235 are formed on the guide plate 252 around
2 the guide stems 231 and the second piston rod 221 for increasing air-tight effect. The
3 short stroke cylinder 220 encloses one end of the second piston rod 221 that is parallel to
4 and located between the first piston rods 211 and the guide stems 231 so that the second
5 piston rod 221 may move to a predetermined point along a parallel direction of the guide
6 stems 231. Also the second piston rod 221 is connected to the middle of a push rod 225.
7 And the two ends of the push rod 225 are pivoted with two second transmitting rods 226
8 respectively. Each second transmitting rod 226 is pivoted with the corresponding one end
9 of the lever 223 and the levers 223 are pivoted on the fixed across bars 234 of support
10 frames 232 by support axes 236. The other end of each lever 223 is pivoted with a
11 transmitting rod 224 and the transmitting rod 224 is pivoted with the middle of a
12 connecting rod 222. The two ends of each connecting rod 222 are pivoted with a plurality
13 of direction-changing mechanisms 260 respectively, such as mounting blocks 261, sliding
14 blocks 262 and support blocks 263, etc. When the second piston rod 221 extends from the
15 short stroke cylinder 220, the connecting of push rods 225, the second transmitting rods
16 226, levers 223, transmitting rods 224 and connecting rods 222, the direction-changing
17 mechanisms 260 synchronously are driven to push the door 240 for evenly sealing the
18 opening 251 of shell 250.

19 The above description of embodiments of this invention is intended to be illustrative
20 and not limiting. Other embodiments of this invention will be obvious to those skilled in
21 the art in view of the above disclosure.

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